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The Eskimo and Civilization

by

Vilhjálmur Stefánsson

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The American Museum Journal

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1912

Cover, Winter Houses of the Coronation Gulf Eskimo	
Frontispiece, Portrait of Vilhjálmur Stefánsson, Ethnologist and Explorer	194
The Eskimo and Civilization VILHJÁLMUR STEFÁNSSON	195
The explorer's statement of the present status of the newly-discovered Coronation Gulf Eskimo and a discussion of the disastrous effects their civilization will inevitably carry in train. Illustrated with photographs by the author and a map drawn under his supervision	
Stefánsson's Discoveries — A Tentative Summary of Results CLARK WISSLER	205
Authoritative judgment of the importance of the Stefánsson discoveries, especially in supplying knowledge for a transitional belt of Eskimo culture between Alaska and Hudson Bay	
An Expedition in Korea ROY C. ANDREWS	207
Rediscovery of the California gray whale. With photographs by the author	
Field Work in Colombia FRANK M. CHAPMAN	215
Collections of birds with many new species. Material for a group of the cock-of-the-rock	
Cave Material from a Mexican Mine EDMUND OTIS HOVEY	218
New Dinosaurs for the American Museum W. D. MATTHEW	219
A People's Museum of Europe WALTER GRANGER	219
Museum Notes	221

MARY CYNTHIA DICKERSON, *Editor*

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VILHJÁLMUR STEFÁNSSON, ETHNOLOGIST AND EXPLORER

The American Museum Journal

VOL. XII

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 6

THE ESKIMO AND CIVILIZATION

DISEASE AND DEATH FOR THE NEW ESKIMO TRIBES WITH PAUPERIZATION
OF THOSE THAT CHANCE TO SURVIVE CAN BE PREVENTED ONLY BY A
QUARANTINE WHICH WILL ALLOW THE CONDITIONS OF CIVILIZA-
TION BUT SLOW ENTRANCE TO THEIR TERRITORY

By Vilhjálmur Stefánsson

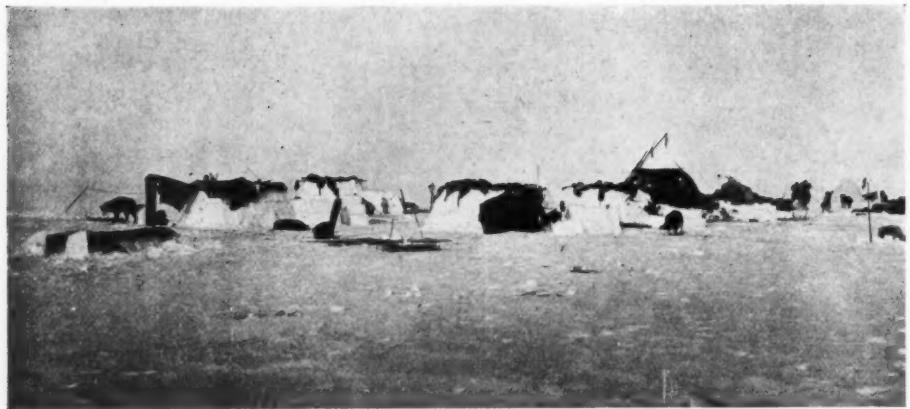
INTRODUCTORY NOTE: The history to date of the Stefánsson-Anderson expedition financed by the American Museum of Natural History and just returned from four years' work in Arctic North America, has been fully reported in previous numbers of the JOURNAL, with especially long and accurate articles in the issues for November, 1910, and January, 1912. The reports contain an account of the discovery of Eskimo tribes in the Victoria Land region [marked "Uninhabited" on modern maps], Stefánsson's own descriptions of incidents connected with a many months' intimate acquaintance with Eskimo who had never before known a white man, his descriptions of those tribes of Victoria Island which show traces of admixture of European blood, and finally the explorer's opinion tentatively stated as to some of the theories which possibly explain the admixture. The character of these discoveries makes the Stefánsson-Anderson expedition one of the most important in recent years, in fact the discoveries are of such importance and extent that for the first time in history there promises to be data on which to build a comparative study of Eskimo tribes throughout the breadth of the American continent.

The series of preliminary reports in the JOURNAL on the ethnological work of the expedition is completed in this number with an article by the explorer himself on the disastrous effect that civilization is likely to have on the newly located people. The opinion of Mr. Stefánsson is of value as that of an ethnologist who has planned to do serious research on the civilized and uncivilized Eskimo of America, despite the hardships and perils of the task, and who has just finished four years of the field work of that research on the Eskimo of Alaska, the Mackenzie River and the Coppermine. It is with interest that the world listens to any suggestion he may have concerning the welfare of the people which he has discovered.—

THE EDITOR.

IT is now forever too late to make even a reasonable guess as to what may have been the Eskimo population of Arctic Alaska at the time of the Russian discoveries, but it seems certain that the present inhabitants cannot be even ten per cent of the original number. Since 1884 the villages of Cape Smythe and Point Barrow have maintained approximately a constant population. For this reason the figures of the United States census give a deceptive appearance of permanence to the population of that district. The fact is that while in 1884 most of the individuals in those villages were born in or near them and descended from people of that locality, to-day there are living at Cape Smythe, in a population of about four hundred Eskimo, only three individuals who are considered by the Eskimo as belonging to the Cape Smythe tribe. Two others are known to

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Spring village in Dolphin and Union Strait, May, 1911. The snow roofs of the houses have been caved in by the sun and replaced by caribou skins



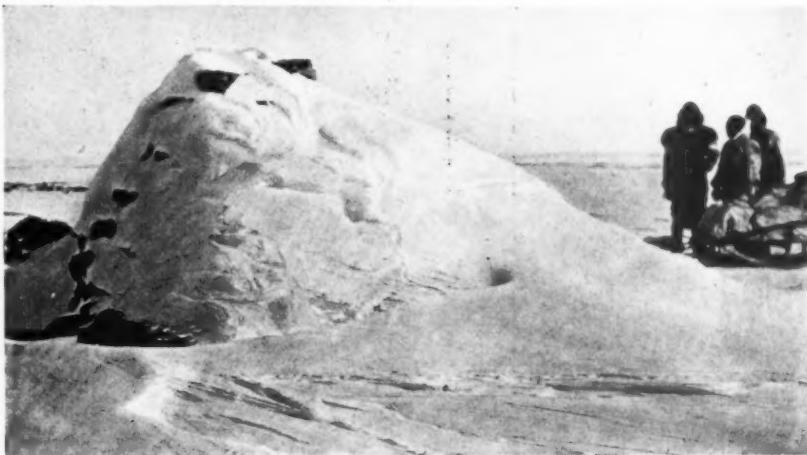
Nine bowmen in pursuit of a single ptarmigan, Dolphin and Union Strait, May, 1911. The Coronation Gulf Eskimo did not know firearms but manufactured bows of driftwood strengthened with sinew, the arrows tipped with copper although sometimes with iron or stone



The start of the expedition from Coronation Gulf near the mouth of the Coppermine River for the crossing of Victoria Island. [Mr. Stefánsson is at the left in the photograph]

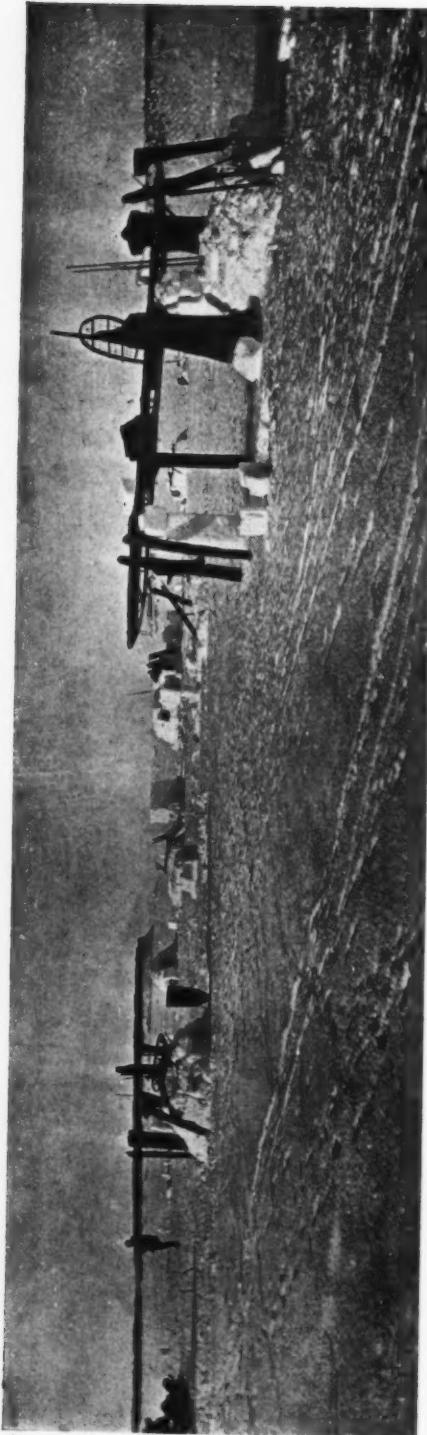
be still living, one near the mouth of the Mackenzie River and the other some thirty or forty miles southwest of Cape Smythe. There are also about twenty individuals who are descended from the Cape Smythe tribe through one parent. The fact which explains the constancy of the census figures is that the extermination of the caribou in the interior of Alaska has depopulated the highlands and driven the survivors of those districts to the coasts. It seems probable too that the mixture of Indian blood has given the Eskimo of the interior a greater power of resisting effects of civilization. At any rate the fact is that most members of the present coast population of Alaska are the descendants of the inland Eskimo and the more pure coast population has been practically exterminated.

For the Mackenzie delta, reasonably accurate estimates can be made. A careful reading of Sir John Richardson's account of his Arctic search



Ancient stone house, Simpson Bay, like several others in southwestern Victoria Island. The present Eskimo of Victoria Island did not build these houses and do not know that their ancestors did; they believe them the work of spirits before human beings lived on the island.

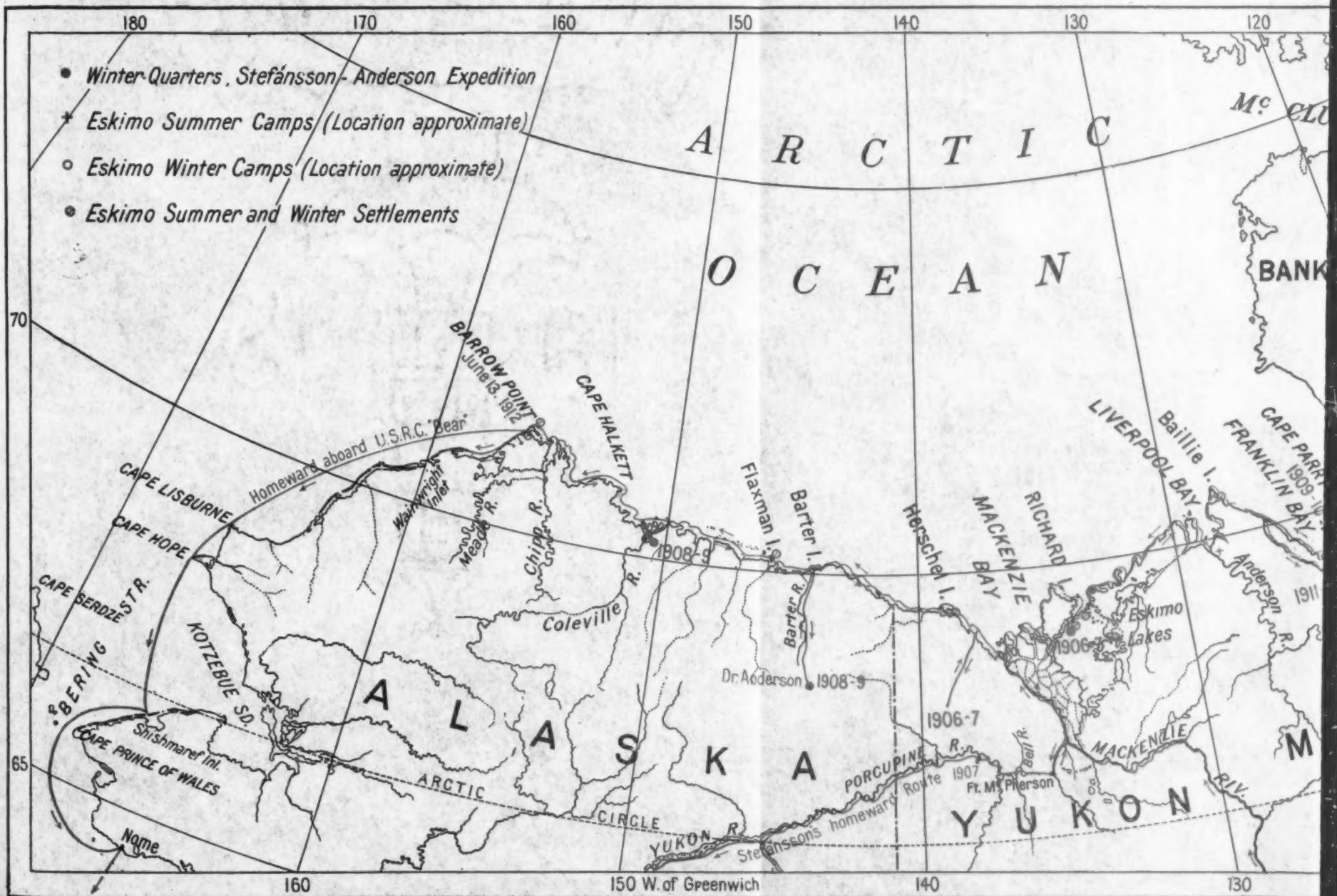
expedition of 1848 shows that there must have been a population of over two thousand upon the three-hundred-mile stretch between Cape Bathurst and the Mackenzie River. The mounted police census shows that there are now forty surviving. Both Alaska and the Mackenzie delta during this period of progress have been in continuous contact with white men. It is interesting therefore to compare their condition with that of the Eskimo of Prince Albert Sound who were visited by Captain Collinson and Captain M'Clure in 1852 and 1853. They do not give us a census of this tribe, but it seems certain from their account that there cannot have been over two hundred. In the spring of 1911 I found the population of this tribe to be about two hundred and twenty. In other words, during the period in which



Stefansson visiting a temporarily deserted village on the ice in Coronation Gulf. The caches of property show that the Eskimo intend to return before the ice melts in the summer. The Coronation Gulf Eskimo settle on the ice of the bay in winter to hunt seal and return to the interior of the island in summer where they live on caribou



Stefansson's party preparing to camp in one of the houses of a permanently deserted winter village in Coronation Gulf, April, 1911. The minimum winter temperature of the Coronation Gulf region is 55° F. below zero. The holes in the walls of the houses are not windows but are made for convenience in passing household goods out at time of leaving. The Victoria Island Eskimo are migratory and build no permanent houses of any kind, which fact in large part accounts for their relative freedom from contagious and other diseases



ITINERARY OF THE STEPÁNÉSSON-ANDERSON EXPEDITION

Map prepared under the supervision of Vilhjálmur Stefánsson

1908-9

In the early summer of 1908 the expedition descended the Mackenzie River by boat to the Arctic Ocean. The winter was spent on the north coast of Alaska, with sled journeys as far west as the Wainwright Inlet. In the spring and summer of 1909 the expedition moved eastward along the coast by boat and sled, and spent the winter following near Cape Parry

1910

In late April, 1910, Mr. Stefansson left Langton Bay and Cape Lyon, the latter the most easterly point known to be visited by the Western Eskimo, and traversed the coast of Dolphin and Union Strait to Cape Bexley encountering no Eskimo until the end of the journey when he found a tribe that had never seen a white man. In May, 1910, Mr. Stefansson crossed over to Victoria Land and then proceeded southward from Liston Island, entering the mouth of the Coppermine River in early June. He spent the summer on the Coppermine and Dease rivers and Dismal Lake. In early November he went to Langton Bay to communicate with Dr. Anderson, crossing one of the largest unexplored regions in Canada.

1911

In April, 1911, Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson returned May and June Mr. Stefansson and the Eskimo Natkusiak crew and Union Strait, crossed the Wollaston peninsula of Victoria about 400 pounds of scientific collections and hauled these thence along the coast to Langton Bay, where the summer was 1912.

The winter of 1911-12, devoted chiefly to linguistic research at Langton Bay. Mr Stefánsson started from Langton Bay, to Point Barrow, Alaska. He reached that place June 13, spent some time in investigation of ancient village sites, and left there August 13 on board the *Alaska*.



OF THE STEFÁNSSON-ANDERSON EXPEDITION

under the supervision of Víðólfur Stefánsson

1911

In April, 1911, Mr. Stefánsson and Dr. Anderson returned to the Coppermine region and May and June Mr. Stefánsson and the Eskimo Natkuak crossed Coronation Gulf, passed through and Union Strait, crossed the Wollaston peninsula of Victoria Land, Prince Albert Sound, to about 400 pounds of scientific collections and hauled these across the still frozen sea to the main thence along the coast to Langton Bay, where the summer was spent in archaeological work 1912

The winter of 1911-12, devoted chiefly to linguistic researches, was spent on Horton River in Langton Bay. Mr. Stefánsson started from Langton Bay, March 22, 1912, for the thousand-mile to Point Barrow, Alaska. He reached that place June 13, spent the following two months in the exploration of ancient village sites, and left there August 13 on board the U. S. revenue cutter "Bear" bound for Alaska.



region and in April,
passed through Dolphin
Sound, took there
to the mainland and
work

ton River inland from
housand-mile sled trip
nths in the excavation
er" bound for Nome.



the Mackenzie Eskimo have decreased from two thousand to forty, these Eskimo of northern Victoria Land have been holding their own. On the well-known American principle that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," civilization in the Mackenzie delta is justified by its fruits.

In the Mackenzie district at least, the main cause of the decrease of population has been measles. There are on record, cases where out of a family of thirteen, eleven have died within a single week. Consumption was probably always present among the Mackenzie Eskimo, although its virulence has almost certainly been increased by the unnatural conditions under which the Eskimo have now been taught and forced to live. Syphilis and other contagious diseases peculiar to Europeans have also had their effect. Among the Coronation Gulf Eskimo I saw no signs of any of these. It is certain that not only are these diseases now absent, but that also they will soon be introduced and that the effect on the population of Coronation Gulf will be the same as it has been on the Mackenzie population. In other words, if civilization is allowed to take its ordinary course, the two thousand Eskimo of the Coronation Gulf district of to-day will fifty years from now be represented by not more than two hundred. A people such as the Eskimo, have, through the evolution of a thousand years, become delicately adjusted to the conditions of their environment. The coming in of civilization, whether it be brought by whalers or by missionaries, will break that equilibrium and the result will be essentially the same. Missionaries may not bring in syphilis but they are quite as likely as whalers to bring in measles, for wherever the missionary goes, supply ships must follow, and it can be a question of only a few years until some white man's epidemic such as the measles or smallpox will reach these hitherto isolated people. No change of habits that the white men are likely to bring in will materially benefit the Eskimo, while three sets of new conditions in particular will work for his destruction — white men's houses, white men's foods and white men's clothes.

At present the Eskimo live in snow houses in winter and in tents in summer. Both of these kinds of dwellings are hygienic and are made more especially so by the fact that they are never long located in one place. Before a dwelling can become filthy, it is in the natural course of events abandoned and a new one constructed. White men, however, when they come to live among these people, will have their permanent houses. These will be emulated by the Eskimo. They will build their poor hovels in as near an imitation as they can of the white men's pretentious dwellings, and they will live in these the year through exactly as they now do at Point Barrow. The germs of tuberculosis and other diseases will lodge in these dwellings. When one set of inhabitants have sickened and died, the vacated house will be occupied by others and there will be a continuous procession from the tent to the frame house and from the frame house to the grave.



Prince Albert Sound Eskimo of the blond type in heavy winter dress

also of materials for clothing. White men's cotton and woolen clothes will take the place of the far more satisfactory deer-skins and this will be one more contributing factor in the decline of the population.

The evil moral effects of civilization too are marked. I found the population of Coronation Gulf independent, self-respecting and prosperous. They did not beg; they did not pry into our affairs; they were hospitable, courteous and truthful. In Prince Albert Sound I made a present of one needle each to the forty-three married women of the tribe. Of course I kept no books, but I feel certain that

Next to the white man's house, the white man's diet is most deadly to the Eskimo. They are accustomed to living on bulky meats and when they commence to eat flour and other condensed foods used by white men, a derangement of the digestive functions is inevitable. Certain diseases will naturally arise directly from this cause and the general resistance of the body to all diseases will be decreased.

The bringing in of firearms will in the course of a few years undoubtedly exterminate the caribou here as it has done in Alaska. The people will thereby be deprived not only of the source of food but



Victoria Island Eskimo, to show style of clothing



Prince Albert Sound Eskimo at Stefánsson's tent to talk and trade, May 14, 1911. Isolated from civilization, these people have been living in what is practically the Stone Age. Mr. Stefánsson remained twelve months visiting different groups of the "new people." He identified himself with their interests to such an extent that they came to look upon him as a member of their own tribe. This gave opportunity for an accurate study of their manners and customs

every one of those women brought me something with which to pay for the needle, most of them saying that they did not want me to think that they



ESKIMO OF THE BLOND TYPE

Prince Albert Sound, May, 1911. These Eskimo differ in general features from Eskimo of Alaska and Mackenzie River. Some have blue eyes and fifty per cent have light eyebrows; a few have reddish beards. The expedition obtained physical measurements of 206 Coronation Gulf Eskimo. The characteristics of these people seem to suggest a mixture of European and Eskimo blood

were people who accepted gifts. In Nome, Alaska, a prominent lawyer told me a story which puts the contrast definitely. He had a suit of clothes that he had made up his mind to throw away, although they



Stefánsson's party hauling a seal to shore. The party averaged seven Eskimo, four of these seven remaining with the expedition the entire four years. Among these four were Ilavinirk, his wife, Mamayauk, and their daughter, Nogosak. [Mamayauk is shown in the photograph at the extreme right]

were still in good condition. One day an Eskimo passed his door and it struck the lawyer that the suit of clothes would just about fit that particular man, so he called him in, dressed him from head to foot in clothes better than most Eskimo can afford — gave him shoes, a hat and everything else necessary to make him presentable. The Eskimo took all this as a matter of course, expressing neither gratitude nor pleasure, and when he saw that he was going to get nothing more, he pulled out an ivory toothpick and tried to sell it to the lawyer for ten cents. The story is typical of the entire Alaska and Mackenzie district; the indiscriminate charities of whalers and missionaries alike have thoroughly pauperized the Eskimo. It seems strange that while we fully realize the danger of pauperizing the slums of New York, there seems to occur to no one the possibility that the heathen as well as the hoodlum may be injured by too much kindness. You may be able to sterilize out of the old clothes boxes the germs of tuberculosis, typhoid and measles, but you



Young Nogosak, daughter of Mamayauk, with her older adopted brother. The latter was a valuable member of the expedition for three years

cannot sterilize out of them the germs of thriftlessness and laziness, the germs of pauperism, that take root wherever men learn that a whine will go farther than a month's honest work toward dressing themselves and their families.

Captain Amundsen closes his chapter on the Eskimo of King William Island with a significant sentence: "My best wish for my friends the Netchilik Eskimo is that civilization may never get to them." It is the wish of a true friend, but a vain wish unfortunately. We cannot stop the onslaughts of civilization upon the Eskimo any more than the Red Cross can stop war, but like the Red Cross we can work for the amelioration of a brutal system.

The mission boards, by taking thought, can add a cubit to the average intellectual stature of the men who are doing their field work among the heathen; by taking thought they can devise systems which will yield them better spiritual harvests than they are now gathering, and manifold the present almost negligible contribution they are making toward the bodily welfare of the Eskimo. They should place the commandments of sanitation on a par with those of Sinai. The governments of Alaska and of Canada should follow the Danish government of Greenland in trying to protect the Eskimo against epidemics, pauperization and commercial exploitation. Lastly, those of us who are in the habit of contributing our spare pennies toward the carrying of light to the dark places of the earth should inquire as to the local suitability of our illuminating systems in the places where they are to be used. After all, the Eskimo have the sun, moon, stars, and aurora.



Mamayauk, member of the expedition for four years. A civilized Eskimo of the Mackenzie River region



Arranging the packloads for men and dogs. A morning scene on the Barren Ground, inland from Cape Parry, August, 1911



Summer travel on the Barren Ground. The search for caribou to provide food for the coming winter

STEFÁNSSON'S DISCOVERIES—A TENTATIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

By Clark Wissler

THE anthropological results of the Stefánsson-Anderson expedition may be tentatively summarized, although an authoritative statement cannot be made until the collections have arrived and have been given careful consideration and comparison with those from other regions. The region between Cape Bathurst and King William Island was formerly so little known that one could do no more than conjecture as to what groups of Eskimo lived therein.

Mr. Stefánsson succeeded in visiting thirteen groups in that territory and determining approximately their respective habitats. This alone marks an important advance in our knowledge of the Eskimo. Moreover some data as to the culture, language, and somatology of each group were recorded. This, in comparison with data on the Central and Alaskan Eskimo should give us a fair idea of the whole gamut of Eskimo culture from Greenland to the Aleutian Islands. When it is recalled that anthropologists have found some important differences between the culture of the Alaskan Eskimo and of those around Hudson Bay, it must follow that a boundary line or a transitional belt exists somewhere in the region visited by Stefánsson and Anderson. The data will give at least a tentative solution of this problem.

As to the past history of the Eskimo, we must appeal to what is in the ground. The expedition noted many ruins of former villages and recorded the character of houses and culture for further study. A point of especial interest is, that from Cape Parry we have a collection of pottery dug up out of the cutbank. Mr. Stefánsson says this pottery is of the Point Barrow type. This one fact is of considerable importance since it greatly extends the pottery area among the Eskimo. Other archaeological material was secured from the vicinity of Point Barrow and a comparative study of these two collections, one east of the Mackenzie and one west, will prove of great importance.

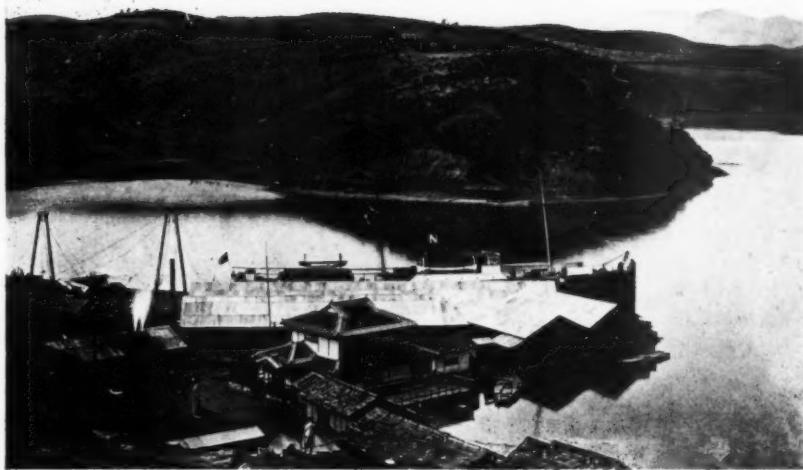
It appears now that these collections supplemented by other historical data will enable Mr. Stefánsson to demonstrate that the introduction of fish nets, labrets and tobacco pipes was comparatively recent and from the west, whereas pottery was known a long time before, in fact at Point Barrow he reports it as occurring in the oldest known remains of the Eskimo.

Lastly, we may mention the peculiar suggestions of European blood among these Eskimo. This is an interesting somatological discovery. We say traces of European blood because that seems the most reasonable explanation of the observed facts. If a tendency toward blond hair only occurred, the possibility of variation within the group might be granted but

since some blondish hair was also curly and associated with eyes of a bluish cast, we have at least three characters peculiar in association to European peoples. That the presence of all in association among a group of Eskimo could be attributed to accidental variation is almost inconceivable. Consequently Mr. Stefánsson has brought forward as the most reasonable explanation, the theory that the observed admixture is the result of intermarriage with the early Scandinavian colonists in Greenland. No more definite conclusion can now be formed. While most of the mixed groups had never been visited, explorers had from time to time heard native accounts of them, and as Mr. Stefánsson says, on Franklin's expedition, one lone Eskimo was encountered in the same locality, an old man with European features and an exceptionally long white beard. If the characters are due to mixture, the infusion must have occurred several hundred years ago and although we may never know precisely how the foreign blood was introduced, a complete record of facts will nevertheless be of interest. We hope that Mr. Stefánsson may continue his investigation to determine the relative distribution of European characters among these Eskimo groups.



Copyright, 1912, by V. Stefánsson
Summer hunting lodge of spruce boughs, Horton River, about ten miles from the Arctic coast, September, 1911



The whaling station at Ulsan, Korea. A transport is ready to carry whale flesh and blubber to the Japanese markets

AN EXPEDITION IN KOREA

THE CALIFORNIA GRAY WHALE, SUPPOSED BY MANY NATURALISTS, TO BE
EXTINCT, REDISCOVERED IN KOREAN WATERS

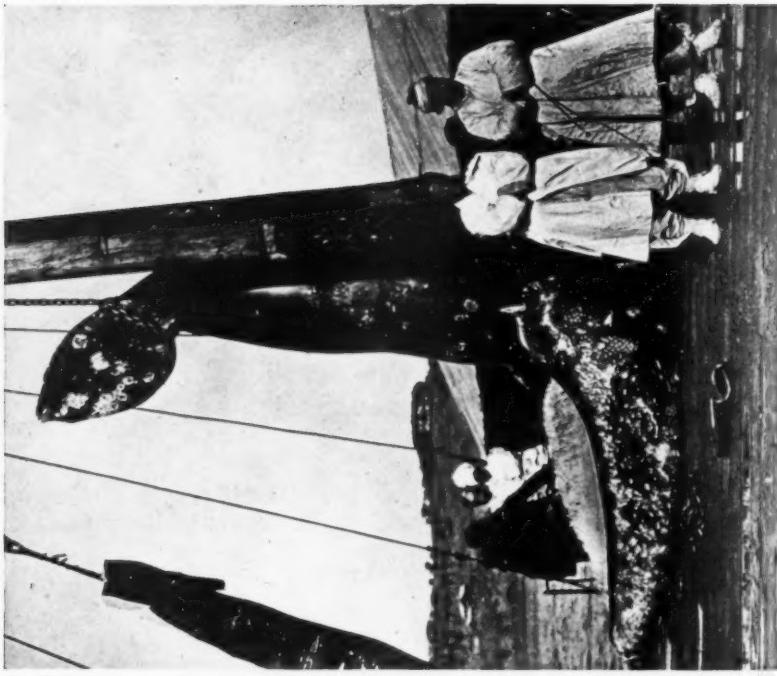
By Roy C. Andrews

With Photographs by the Author

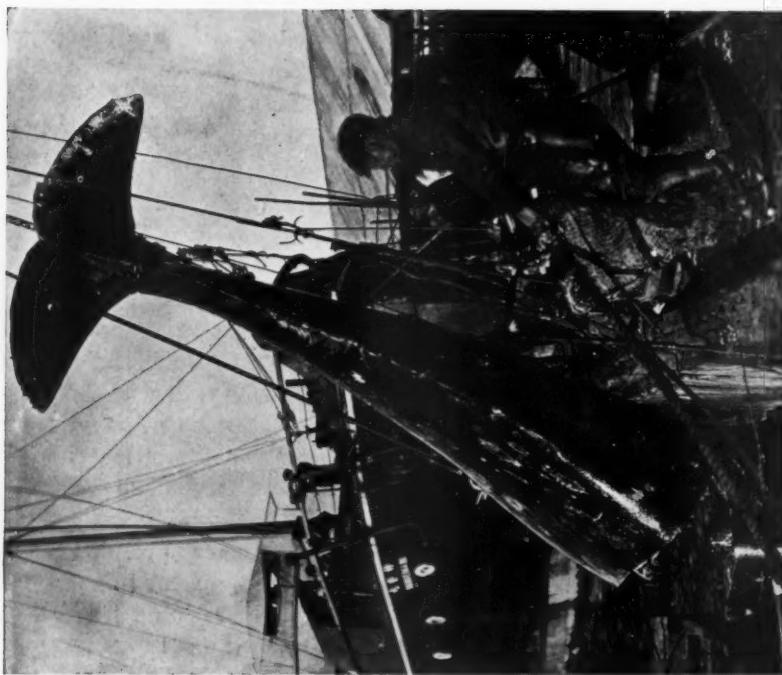
THE American Museum sent an expedition to Korea in 1911 primarily to complete the study and collection of the Japanese whales upon which work had been begun in 1910; secondarily to make a zoölogical and geographical exploration of the country lying between the Tumen and Yalu rivers along the northeastern Korean boundary.¹ On the previous expedition skeletons of all the large species except the humpback and California gray whales had been secured. It was especially desirable to acquire specimens of the latter because the "devilfish," as it is often called, was believed by many naturalists to be extinct and no complete specimen existed in any of the museums of Europe or America. Moreover, the California gray whale is of especial importance to systematists since it apparently represents an intermediate stage between the two great families of whalebone whales, the *Balaenopteridae* and the *Balaenidae*.

For many years this species was the object of a desultory pursuit by whalemen along the southern California coast where it appeared on its annual migrations, but its numbers decreased until it was no longer

¹The account of the exploration of northern Korea is held in reserve for a later issue of the JOURNAL.—Editor.



Cutting up a California gray whale. The white markings on the head and flipper were produced by parasites, chiefly small crustaceans called "whale lice." The shape of the flipper is distinctive.



Hauling a California gray whale to the wharf. The shape of the "flukes" or tail is peculiar and the body has characteristic gray markings.



Bringing in a finback whale at Ulsan, Korea. A "whale spade" is being used to cut the harpoon rope

commercially profitable and the hunt was abandoned. This was in the early seventy's; since then the gray whale has been lost to science.

While in Japan in 1910, I heard reports from the Oriental Whaling Company that a whale called the devilfish, constituted the basis of their fishery on the Korean shores during the months of December and January. I was tremendously interested in this for it seemed that possibly here was to be an opportunity of rediscovering the gray whale. At that time it was impossible to visit the Korean stations because it was already the middle of February when I arrived in Japan from a long cruise south of the equator, but after the success of 1910 it seemed to be of paramount importance to investigate the gray whale fishery.

The Oriental Whaling Company at once invited the Museum to continue the work of the preceding season and agreed to render all assistance in its power for accomplishing the desired work. The company had already presented to the Museum skeletons of six large whales and ten porpoises which had been taken during the year 1910. The courtesies of its stations and ships had been freely extended and every help rendered in securing for us specimens of the whales desired. It was therefore exceedingly liberal in the president and directors of the company to continue to give their support and was indicative of the true scientific spirit with which the Japanese nation is inspired.

When I arrived in the Orient at the beginning of 1912, everything had been prepared for my reception. I left Japan immediately upon one of the company's transports for the Korean station, situated in a beautiful bay at Ulsan, on the east coast forty miles north of Fusan. The next day I had my first view of the California gray whale, for a splendid specimen was brought in by the steamship "Olga Maru." I shall never forget the excitement with which I examined the extraordinary animal and studied the skeleton as it was stripped of flesh. The resemblance to a right whale, the typical representative of the *Balaenidae*, is striking, and yet an examination of the bones shows many characters allying it to the fin whales of the *Balaenopteridae*. It was especially interesting to examine the specimen with reference to the accounts of the species which have already been published, for all are meagre and full of inaccuracies. Probably no whale has more individual peculiarities than has this species: the shape of the head, of flippers and flukes, and in fact of the entire body is quite unlike that of any other large cetacean.

Its habits too are distinctly individual. About the middle of December the animals begin to appear on the coast of central Korea, following the shore line closely on their migration to the islands of the south. First come a few straggling males, then the main body of females, and later males alone bringing up the rear. Almost all of the females are carrying young, soon to be born, and they head for the quiet waters among the many islands of south Korea where the birth takes place. In April the young are large enough to travel northward and accompany their parents on the long trip to the Okhotsk Sea and the icebound shores of the Arctic.

While the ship is following a devilfish the animal will sometimes

come to the surface very slowly and quietly, put just the nostrils above the water and blow so softly that no column of vapor is formed. It will then sink noiselessly without having shown more than eighteen or twenty inches of its body above the surface. It will also swim along the shore, often actually rolling in the surf, so close that the ship cannot



Throat of a gray whale showing the two characteristic furrows. Right whales have no throat grooves and fin whales have many; the gray whale is apparently an intermediate stage between the two families



A very white humpback whale in a position to show throat, breast and flippers. The circular markings on the throat are probably caused by barnacles, masses of which are seen adhering to the folds and on the edges of the fins

Humpback whale [right fin and breast in view, lower photograph] secured for the Museum on the Korean expedition. It measured 48 ft., 8 in. in length. The fins in this species are nearly one quarter of the length of the entire body



THE HARPOON GUN

The harpoon weighs 110 pounds. Powder in the hollow point is ignited by a time fuse. Forty fathoms of rope give slack to be carried with the harpoon in its flight. If the iron is well placed the whale is killed almost instantly



A KILLER WHALE SECURED FOR THE MUSEUM

Killer whales wage a continual warfare upon the gray whales. They were seen to force open the mouths of the living gray whales and eat the tongue, sometimes killing and completely devouring their prey

follow; it will even slide in behind rocks and try to hide, until the men on the vessel have become tired of waiting and leave. Gray whales live in perpetual terror of the killer whale which seems to single out this species especially for attacks. When a herd of killer whales surround a devilfish, the latter will often turn upon its back, the fins extended, and lie quietly at the surface seemingly paralyzed by fear. The killers force open the mouth and at times eat almost the entire tongue before the gray whale escapes; or the animal may even be killed, and completely devoured.

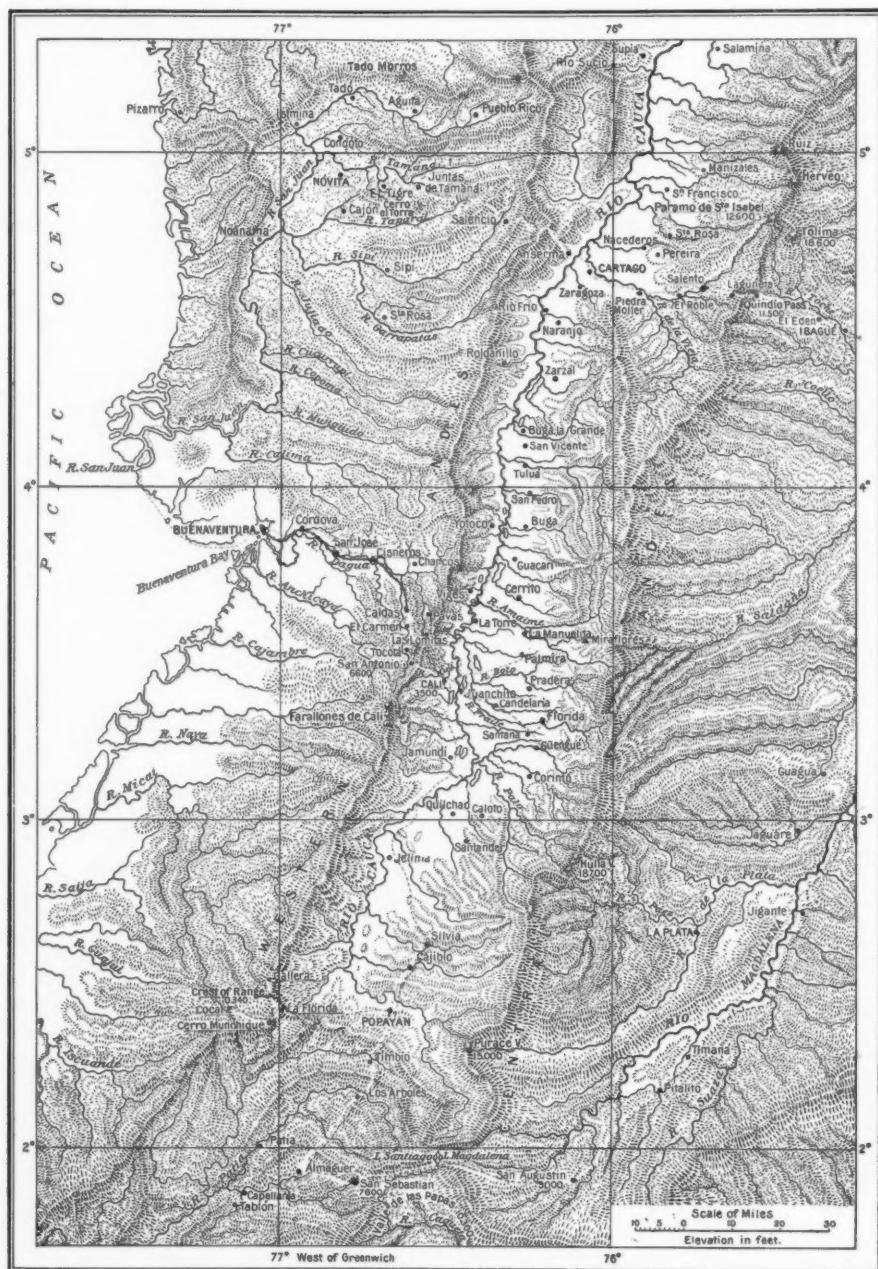
I had always been skeptical as to just how much truth lies in the story that the killers really try to eat the tongues of living whales; it has been recorded in almost every account relating to the Orcas, but I had always considered it extremely improbable. After witnessing it in the case of the California gray whales however, my doubts entirely disappeared.

One fine skeleton was taken for the Museum and a second, by arrangement, for the National Museum at Washington. Many photographs also were secured (the only ones in existence of this species), together with much alcoholic material, and three rolls of motion-picture films, besides notes and measurements of the thirty individuals which were taken during my stay at Ulsan.

We wished to get also the skeleton of a humpback whale. Although humpbacks are common in many parts of the world, they have been so persistently hunted in Japan, that they are now extremely rare. The humpback furnishes the most highly esteemed food of all the whales and in the Japanese markets the flesh of a single individual brings as much as 5000 yen (\$2500).

February came and I had almost despaired of getting a humpback in Korea, for only one had been taken during the entire season. On the thirteenth of the month however, three specimens were brought in and the skeleton of the largest was preserved, a male forty-eight and a half feet long; the Museum is fortunate in securing such a splendid representative of this aberrant species. As soon as the bones had been cleaned and crated, I chartered a schooner and sent the whale skeletons to Shimonoeki for trans-shipment to New York.

This material makes the Museum's collection of large cetaceans the most complete in the world. It lacks only the great "bowhead" of the Arctic and it is to be hoped that funds to secure a skeleton of this extraordinary mammal will soon be forthcoming.



MAP OF WESTERN COLOMBIA

Drawn under the direction of Frank M. Chapman, mainly from R. Blake White's map (1883) and from data gained by the Colombian expedition

The dotted red lines show the route of the Colombian expedition. Names underscored with red indicate localities where collections, aggregating more than 7000 specimens, have been made for the Museum.

FIELD WORK IN COLOMBIA

NEW BIRD COLLECTIONS BEAR DIRECTLY ON THE PROBLEM OF THE ORIGIN AND
DISTRIBUTION OF BIRD LIFE IN TROPICAL AMERICA — MATERIAL OB-
TAINED FOR A HABITAT GROUP OF THE FAMOUS "COCK-OF-THE-ROCK"¹

By Frank M. Chapman

THE last report² published of the work of the Colombian expedition left Messrs. Allen and Miller, with their native assistants, in the Quindio region of the Central Andes, where collections of birds and mammals had been made up to the lower limit of perpetual snow, at an altitude of about 15,000 feet. In November, 1911, they returned to the Cauca Valley to explore the primitive forests which exist in the vicinity of Rio Frio, and the collections made here supply important data on the origin of the life of the valley.

Early in December a start was made from Cartago, in the Cauca Valley, toward Nôvita on the Rio San Juan, west of the coastal Andes. Supplies and outfit were transported on oxen for the first two days but for the remaining six, Indian carriers were employed, the trail being impassable for either mules or oxen. Rain fell almost constantly during this journey and while the party was in the San Juan region, nevertheless many specimens new to the Museum and others new to science were secured, the fauna of the west side of the Coast Range being totally different from that found on its eastern side.

The return to headquarters at Cali was made by way of Buenaventura and at this time the expedition was greatly assisted by Mr. D. C. Stapleton, a fellow of the Museum, whom the expedition fortunately encountered and who transported the men and their outfit to Buenaventura on his launch.

Exposure to the unhealthful conditions which prevail in the coast region resulted in both Messrs. Allen and Miller falling victims to severe attacks of fever, and the month of January was passed in Cali where medical attendance could be secured. In March they were sufficiently recovered to resume exploration along lines previously planned, and they left Cali for Popayán en route for the headwaters of the Magdalena. As is shown in the accompanying map, this zoologically little-known part of South America was reached by way of Almaguer over a foot-trail through a region difficult of passage but of great interest.

After no little hardship San Agustín was reached early in April and here Mr. Allen, whose fever had returned with increased severity, was obliged to leave for Bogotá for treatment and was subsequently sent back to America, while Mr. Miller, who had planned to return home for a well-earned vacation, decided to remain alone and explore the most promising field the expedition had thus far entered.

¹ The cock-of-the-rock of the genus *Rupicola* is about the size of a partridge. Well-known to former explorers, the species has been locally destroyed because of the high decorative value of its flame-colored plumage. Mr. Leo E. Miller has found the bird in the wilds of the Naranjos River.

² A.M. MUS. JOURNAL, Dec., 1911, pp. 295-298.



LEO E. MILLER, COLLECTOR, IN COLOMBIA

He has succeeded in getting material for a Museum habitat group of the famous "cock-of-the-rock"

lus for further search. To make a long story short, I took seven fine nests in all: the old one, one with two eggs, two with one egg each, one with two very small young in very long down, one with one young with pin feathers and some down, and one with two young almost feathered; also, a series of males and females, in various plumages. The nests were all plastered against cliffs or rocks, but not high above the water; four, seven to fifteen feet, in the worst spots imaginable. To reach them it was necessary to build rafts, fell trees, and clamber down the stone walls secured with ropes. The females of nearly all the nests were collected. I have made as complete notes as possible. The nests are made with a solid mud foundation and are lined with fine rootlets. The eggs are nearly as large as a crow's, and marked very heavily with much the same coloring as those of the black vulture.

With characteristic modesty Mr. Miller does not add what we have subsequently learned, that the raft he mentions overturned throwing him into a current so rapid that he narrowly escaped drowning.

Early in June Mr. Miller left San Agustin and crossed the eastern Andes

He first turned his attention to the upper branches of the Rio Magdalena and among other valuable specimens, secured one of the chief desiderata of the expedition, the heretofore almost unknown nest of the cock-of-the-rock, with studies on which to base a group of this remarkable bird. Concerning his discovery Mr. Miller wrote from San Agustin under date of May 6:

Since I have been alone, the work has been pushed along as usual, and we have not been altogether unsuccessful. The best work was probably done in the wilds on the Rio Naranjos. Here I found the cock-of-the-rock in considerable numbers and had great hopes of finding a nest. Search as I would, in the most likely places, nothing resulted but an old root-lined mud nest, resembling a phoebe's, but much larger. This of course did not amount to anything as there was no way of identifying it for certain. The Naranjos and its affluents are flanked by great, sheer cliffs, and as the birds that were examined were breeding (all males) I knew there must be nests somewhere. I recalled how eager you were to get this nest, and that acted as a stimu-

from Alta Mira in the Magdalena Valley, to Florencia in Caquetá, on the headwaters of Amazonian drainage. The inaccessibility of this region has made it one of the least-known parts of South America, but it can now be reached over a recently constructed government road. Thirty days were passed in the vast forests about Florencia, which is at an altitude of only six hundred feet. It was the height of the rainy season but in spite of the heat and excessive humidity, Mr. Miller collected and preserved some eight hundred birds and mammals, practically none of which are represented in our previous Colombian collections. Forty-five days were required for the journey to New York where Mr. Miller arrived September 9, after eighteen months of continuous field work.

It is still too early to speak at length of the major results obtained by our work in Colombia, but it is obvious as study of the collections progresses, that we are in possession of data of high importance in its bearing not only on the origin of life in Colombia, but also on the origin of life in tropical America. Incidentally the expedition has secured a surprisingly large number of new and rare species. We have found, for example, that a certain duck (*Aythya nationi*) previously known from only two specimens, is a common bird in the Cauca Valley, and our series of fifteen beautifully prepared skins enables us to show the close relationships of this bird with *Aythya brunnea* of South Africa.

At least one-fourth of the birds collected were not before contained in our Museum and many of these are new to American museums, while of those new to science a beautiful little parrot from near the crest of the Central Andes proves to be a link connecting other forms of its group. It has been named *Pionopsitta fuertesi*, in honor of Louis Agassiz Fuertes, foremost painter of birds, and a member of the reconnaissance party which planned the Colombian expedition route.

There are also two new ant-thrushes which have been named respectively *Grallaria alleni* and *Grallaria milleri*, in honor of the men who have rendered the Museum such excellent service at no small personal risk; new creepers, flycatchers, wrens, thrushes, finches, warblers, grosbeaks and tanagers, whose discovery shows how rich is the field awaiting the zoölogical explorer in South America.

We should not fail to explain that the success we have met with in Colombia has been due not to the energy of our own representatives alone, but in no small measure to the courtesy and coöperation of the Colombians who, whether as officials or individuals, have invariably honored our calls for information and assistance, and have frequently extended hospitalities which greatly increased the efficiency of the expedition.

Our plans for the future include a biological survey of the Bogotá region, to be followed by explorations in that little-known territory to the east in which upper branches of both the Orinoco and the Amazon have their origin.

CAVE MATERIAL FROM A MEXICAN MINE

By Edmund Otis Hovey

THE department of geology has received from Mr. Grant B. Schley, president of the El Potosi Mining Company, a series of remarkable specimens of calcite and aragonite (carbonates of lime) and selenite (sulphate of lime) from a cave in the company's mine near the city of Chihuahua, Mexico. This cave consists of a series of chambers in massive limestone and was broken into in the course of ordinary mining operations. The rooms are on several levels and are of different heights, although there are none with ceilings very lofty.

The calcite and aragonite show some most delicate tints — water white and snow white, rose, salmon color, light lemon and sulphur yellow.



One of the chambers of the cave discovered in a mine near Chihuahua. Delicate and fantastic crystals from this cave are on exhibition in the hall of historic geology

The selenite or gypsum occurs in transparent, colorless crystals and crystallized aggregates, and as thick mats of long slender crystals resting like glistening snow upon curiously distorted helictites of the carbonate of lime. Radiating arrow heads of calcite are grouped together in some of the specimens and blunt crystals in others, but the most showy group of all consists of slightly salmon-colored, double-pointed two-inch crystals of dogtooth spar forming a flat mass more than thirty inches across.

Unfortunately for science and the public, the cave contains a large amount of valuable silver lead ore in its walls and floor and is now in process of demolition for the winning of the precious minerals.

NEW DINOSAURS FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM

By W. D. Matthew

FOR the past three summers the Museum has had an expedition in Alberta, Canada, searching for dinosaurs in the Cretaceous formations of the Red Deer River. This expedition in charge of Mr. Barnum Brown, associate curator of fossil reptiles, has secured a fine series of specimens including a number of more or less complete skeletons of dinosaurs, some of them new, others related to the Cretaceous dinosaurs of Wyoming and Montana. The collection is already large and will be doubled by the results of this season's work; its preparation and study will not be completed for some time to come. The specimens of the following list have been placed on exhibition on the fourth floor in the case opposite the elevator.

1. *Albertosaurus* skull, hind limb and part of tail. This was a great carnivorous dinosaur related to the *Tyrannosaurus* and more distantly to the *Allosaurus* and intermediate between the two in size.

2. Small ceratopsian (new). This is related to the huge horned dinosaurs, but is quite a small animal. A fragmentary skeleton was secured of which the fore limb and tail have been placed on exhibition, the rest being very much broken up.

3. Crested dinosaur *Sauralophus* (new). A complete articulated skeleton, of which the skull and jaws are placed on exhibition. It is related to the duck-bill dinosaurs but had a crest along the back and a great bony spine at the back of the skull.

4. Skulls and end of tail of armored dinosaurs. These are perhaps the most remarkable of Mr. Brown's discoveries. The whole body was covered with heavy armor-plates, consolidated on the skull and the tip of the tail into a solid bony mass. This group of dinosaurs has become known to science only within the last few years, chiefly through Mr. Brown's explorations and studies. The specimens secured will probably enable us to restore the entire skeleton of the largest of the group, *Ankylosaurus*.

The novel methods adopted by Mr. Brown to explore this formation were outlined by him in the JOURNAL for December, 1911. The friendly attitude of the Canadian Geological Survey, to whose field parties we owe our first knowledge of the fossil riches of this territory, has been of material assistance.

A PEOPLE'S MUSEUM OF EUROPE

By Walter Granger

OF the natural history museums of Europe there is one which should be of especial interest to members and friends of the American Museum, because in the relations existing between the museum and the public it seems more nearly to approach our own than any other institution of its kind. This is the Museum of the Senckenberg Natural History Society of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. In some respects it is unique among natural history museums. The American Museum, like the British Museum and our National Museum, has a two-fold object, scientific research and public instruction. University museums here and

abroad are chiefly for research and the special instruction of students, but the Senckenberg Museum has for its chief object the instruction of the public in natural history, first by popular lectures given in properly arranged courses by members of the staff, second by carefully selected, well arranged and well labeled specimens in the exhibition halls.

The Senckenberg Society is an old one, but their museum, in its present quarters, dates only from 1907. This new building embodies new ideas in the arrangement of exhibition halls, in lighting, in the construction of cases and in the equipment of its lecture halls and laboratories. In the exhibits unnecessary duplication is avoided and a strong effort is made to illustrate all of the more important and interesting groups of animal life by at least one choice example. For instance in the great central court is an original skeleton of the herbivorous dinosaur *Diplodocus* obtained from the American Museum through the late President Jesup, a skull of the horned dinosaur *Triceratops* purchased from an American collector and the skeleton of the Whitfield mastodon obtained from this Museum. The Senckenberg Museum is also ambitious in the matter of habitat groups and already two very large and elaborate ones have been installed. One represents two phases of African mammalian life, the two groups of animals each dominated by an adult giraffe, being arranged on opposite sides of the case yet the whole being so blended as to present a single picture. The second group is of the Arctic regions and the animals include the walrus, polar bear Arctic fox and hare.

Frankfurt is famous for the civic pride displayed by its inhabitants and the museum is fortunate in having many wealthy friends who contribute generously toward its development. Perhaps the most interesting and unusual feature of this museum however, is the hearty and earnest coöperation of the public in the actual work of the museum. Many young men and women of the city, some of them students in science and all interested in natural history, come to the museum during free hours and may be seen scattered through the laboratories engaged in the preparation of specimens, in labeling, cataloging and arranging collections, in the preparation of charts as illustrations for the lectures, and in various kinds of work connected with a museum, under the supervision of the regular staff of course, and all without pay. In this manner the workers acquire much knowledge which could be gained in no other way and the museum obtains services for which it would otherwise be obliged to hire assistants. Both the directors of the museum and the public take particular pride in this coöperation.

It was gratifying to learn that the methods of exhibition and instruction in general in our Museum, through the agency of the JOURNAL and the *Guide Leaflets*, are closely studied by the directors of the Frankfurt Museum, and it may be said in return that their splendid institution has many suggestions to offer to the American Museum and others.

MUSEUM NOTES

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL the following persons have been elected to membership in the Museum:

Life Members, MESSRS. CLARENCE H. EAGLE, C. H. RUDDOCK and JOHN G. WORTH;

Annual Members, BARONESS RAOUL DE GRAFFENRIED, MRS. GORHAM BACON, MRS. WILLIAM E. BOND, MRS. GEORGE W. BURLEIGH, MRS. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, MRS. GEORGE E. CHISOLM, MRS. SIDNEY J. JENNINGS, MRS. MINNIE A. McBARRON, MRS. ABRAM N. STEIN, MRS. JAMES R. WHITING, MRS. C. R. WOODIN, MISS ANNA BOGERT, MISS THEODATE POPE, MISS MARY F. REUTER, REV. FRANCIS ROLT-WHEELER, DR. E. B. BRONSON, DR. ETHAN FLAGG BUTLER, DR. GEORGE W. CRILE, DR. FRANK OVERTON and MESSRS. S. REED ANTHONY, CLINTON T. BISSELL, GEORGE WHITEFIELD BLOOD, STANLEY D. BROWN, BELMORE BROWNE, FREDERICK H. CLARKE, EDWIN CORNING, EUGENE DELANO, JR., GUY DU VAL, WILLIAM CROWNIN-SHIELD ENDICOTT, WILLIAM FLOYD, JOHN H. INMAN, WILLIAM FORREST KEYES, ALBERT M. LILIENTHAL, EDWARD LINDSEY, W. S. McCREA, M. MACK, W. N. McMILLAN, W. FORBES MORGAN, JR., JOHN M. PHILLIPS, ALBERT HOUGHTON PRATT, H. S. PUTNAM, GEORGE W. ROGERS, MORGAN R. ROSS, BENJAMIN F. SEAVER, LOUIS AGASSIZ SHAW, THEODORE A. SIMON, CHARLES WILSON TAINTOR, HARRY W. THEDFORD, J. V. VAN SANTVOORD, FREDERICK B. VAN VORST and AMASA WALKER.

PRESIDENT HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN has just returned to the Museum from a tour through northern Italy, France and northwestern Spain. He visited several museums, including the Natural History Museum of Toulouse and the Musée Océanographique of Monaco, the latter forming the model for the new oceanographic hall of the American Museum.

The chief feature of his journey was the inspection of Upper Palæolithic caverns, those of the Pyrenees with Professor Emile Cartailhac, of the Dordogne with L'Abbé Henri Breuil, and of northwestern Spain with Professor Hugo Obermaier. In the French caverns he was accompanied by Professor George G. MacCurdy of Yale University, who is representing the American Museum in the Palæolithic of Europe. At the invitation of Comte Begouen of Toulouse, President Osborn and Professor MacCurdy joined the first party to enter the newly discovered cavern known as Tuc d'Audoubert, which contains more than fifty drawings of the mammals of Upper Palæolithic times. In this tour all the principal caverns and stations of the Upper Palæolithic were visited, and through the courtesy of the leading French anthropologists who conducted these journeys important arrangements were made for the development of the American Museum collections. An archaic stone carving of the horse of Aurignacian age was secured for the Museum as well as a great collection of Palæolithic flints.

THE Congo expedition under the leadership of Messrs. Lang and Chapin is again at a place where it can receive and send out letters, and the uneasiness felt by its friends and supporters in New York is relieved. The expedition reports from Faradje under date of July 27 that its field work is successfully completed and later under date of August 21 that the packing of equipment and collections is well under way for the start with caravan for Avakubi and thence out of Africa by the western coast.

DIRECTOR FREDERIC A. LUCAS was appointed by the Executive Committee as a delegate of the American Museum to the meeting of the Museums Association of Great Britain which was held in Dublin, July 8 to 12. Dr. Lucas also represented the Museum at the laying of the corner stone of the new National Museum in Cardiff, Wales. He left New York on June 15 and spent more than two months studying the museums of London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and other cities of the British Isles.

DR. EDMUND OTIS HOVEY, curator of geology and invertebrate palaeontology, served the Museum as acting director during the absence of Director Lucas.

DR. GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY of Yale University was appointed the representative of the American Museum of Natural History at the eighth session of the Congrès Préhistorique de France at Angoulême, August 18 to 24. He was also appointed as the Museum's delegate at the fourteenth session of the Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques, held at Geneva the first week in September.

THE library has received as a gift from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan an interesting manuscript by Richard Bliss, Jr. entitled *Descriptions of New Species of Mauritian Fishes*: this dates from 1875 and serves in part as letter-press for the volumes of unpublished drawings which the Museum acquired in 1905.

PROFESSOR HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN presented a dedicatory address, "The State Museum and State Progress," at the opening of the New York State Education building, October 15.

MR. ANSON W. HARD has again presented several very rare and valuable works in natural history to the library. Among them are the following: *Monograph of the Coraciidae or Family of Rollers* by H. E. Dresser (1893); *Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge* by J. Hübner (3 volumes and 5 supplements, with manuscript index by Staudinger, 1806-1837); *Études d'Entomologie* by Charles Oberthür (21 parts, 1876-1902), also *Études de Lépidoptérologie Comparée* by Charles Oberthür (1904-1911); *Entomologie*

ou Histoire Naturelle des Insectes by M. Olivier (8 volumes, 1789-1808); a set of *Palaeontographia Italia* (16 volumes); *The Birds of Tunisia* by J. I. S. Whitaker (2 volumes).

DR. R. M. ANDERSON of the Stefánsson-Anderson Arctic expedition is at present on board a whaler bound for San Francisco. He will reach New York in November bringing to the Museum important zoölogical collections.

DIRECTOR FREDERIC A. LUCAS as delegate represented the Museum at the dedication of the New York State Education building, October 17.

MEMBERS of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry were the guests of the Museum on September 7.

THE gift of back numbers of the JOURNAL to the files of the library will be appreciated by the Museum.

DURING the summer Dr. Clark Wissler has been carrying on archaeological work among the Blackfoot and Dakota Indians of the Missouri River.

THROUGH the generosity of Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer, a life member of the Museum, Mr. Andrews was able to purchase in Japan a mounted skin, a skeleton and two skulls of the oriental finless porpoise *Neomeris phocaenoides* (Cuvier). This cetacean is represented in but few collections of the world although not infrequently seen in Japanese waters.

THE preliminary report by Frank M. Chapman on the bird collections received from the Colombian expedition has just been published in the *Bulletin* of the American Museum of Natural History. It describes thirty-nine species new to science, and is accompanied by a map giving much new information on the region.

DR. CHESTER A. REEDS, for four years instructor in geology at Bryn Mawr College, has been appointed assistant curator in the department of geology and invertebrate palaeontology. He began his active duties on the first of August.

MISS MARY C. DICKERSON, assistant curator of herpetology, spent August in the field in southern Arizona where she secured a representative collection of the reptiles of the region and data on the relation of the reptile fauna to desert conditions for use in future group work.

THE localities in Victoria Land and the Coppermine region occupied by the Eskimo tribes discovered by the Stefánsson-Anderson expedition have been indicated on the globe in the North Pacific hall. Also in the exhibition

case at the right of the globe are displayed the clothing, weapons and other objects representative of the culture of these tribes [See back of cover]. These objects would tell in themselves, if there were no other evidence, that they come from a primitive, isolated people. They are unusually strong, having been made for use, not soon to be traded for knives or firearms, nor to be used mainly by the children of the tribe, as is the case when civilization is in process.

MESSRS. SPINDEN, LOWIE AND SKINNER of the department of anthropology have returned to the Museum from field research on the American Indian in North Dakota, Montana and Wisconsin respectively.

MR. C. W. LENG of the department of invertebrate zoölogy spent several weeks of the summer in Labrador and Newfoundland collecting insects for the Museum.

THE third annual exhibition of the Aquarium Society was held in the west assembly hall of the Museum October 6 to 13.

MR. ROBERT C. MURPHY is in charge of an expedition to the South Georgia Islands, under the joint auspices of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History.

MR. WILLIAM B. RICHARDSON returned to Colombia in July, to explore the exceedingly unhealthful Patia region, which appears not to have been visited before by a naturalist.

THE MUSEUM is represented in the Chocó region of western Colombia by Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, an American, who has recently sent a small collection of birds and mammals containing two new species of marmoset and several new birds.

UNDER the leadership of Dr. W. S. Rainsford, a third African expedition has been organized for the collection of the black rhinoceros and other large mammals.

THE Museum's public health models and diagrams illustrating the problems of water supply and waste disposal and structure of the bacteria of disease were shown at the exhibition of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography during September and were awarded the highest honor in each of the sections in which they were exhibited. The department of public health is at present engaged in the preparation of an exhibit dealing with insect-borne disease, one of the principal features of which will be a large and elaborate model of the common house-fly.

Scientific Staff

DIRECTOR

FREDERIC A. LUCAS, Sc.D.

GEOLOGY AND INVERTEBRATE PALÆONTOLOGY

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY, Ph.D., Curator
CHESTER A. REEDS, Ph.D., Assistant Curator

MINERALOGY

L. P. GRATACAP, A.M., Curator
GEORGE F. KUNZ, Ph.D., Honorary Curator of Gems

INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

HENRY E. CRAMPTON, Ph.D., Curator
ROY W. MINER, A.B., Assistant Curator
FRANK E. LUTZ, Ph.D., Assistant Curator
L. P. GRATACAP, A.M., Curator of Mollusca
JOHN A. GROSSBECK, Assistant

WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER, Ph.D., Honorary Curator of Social Insects
ALEXANDER PETRUNKEVITCH, Ph.D., Honorary Curator of Arachnida
AARON L. TREADWELL, Ph.D., Honorary Curator of Annulata
CHARLES W. LENG, B.S., Honorary Curator of Coleoptera

ICHTHYOLOGY AND HERPETOLOGY

BASHFORD DEAN, Ph.D., Curator
LOUIS HUSSAKOF, Ph.D., Associate Curator of Fishes
JOHN T. NICHOLS, A.B., Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes
MARY CYNTHIA DICKERSON, B.S., Assistant Curator of Herpetology

MAMMALOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY

J. A. ALLEN, Ph.D., Curator
FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Curator of Ornithology
ROY C. ANDREWS, A.B., Assistant Curator of Mammalogy
W. DE W. MILLER, Assistant Curator of Ornithology

VERTEBRATE PALÆONTOLOGY

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, Sc.D., LL.D., D.Sc., Curator Emeritus
W. D. MATTHEW, Ph.D., Curator
WALTER GRANGER, Associate Curator of Fossil Mammals
BARNUM BROWN, A.B., Associate Curator of Fossil Reptiles
WILLIAM K. GREGORY, Ph.D., Assistant Curator

ANTHROPOLOGY

CLARK WISSLER, Ph.D., Curator
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ROBERT H. LOWIE, Ph.D., Assistant Curator
HERBERT J. SPINDEN, Ph.D., Assistant Curator
NELS C. NELSON, M. I., Assistant Curator
CHARLES W. MEAD, Assistant Curator
ALANSON SKINNER, Assistant

HARLAN I. SMITH, Honorary Curator of Archaeology

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

RALPH W. TOWER, Ph.D., Curator

PUBLIC HEALTH

CHARLES-EDWARD AMORY WINSLOW, M.S., Curator
JOHN HENRY O'NEILL, S.B., Assistant

WOODS AND FORESTRY

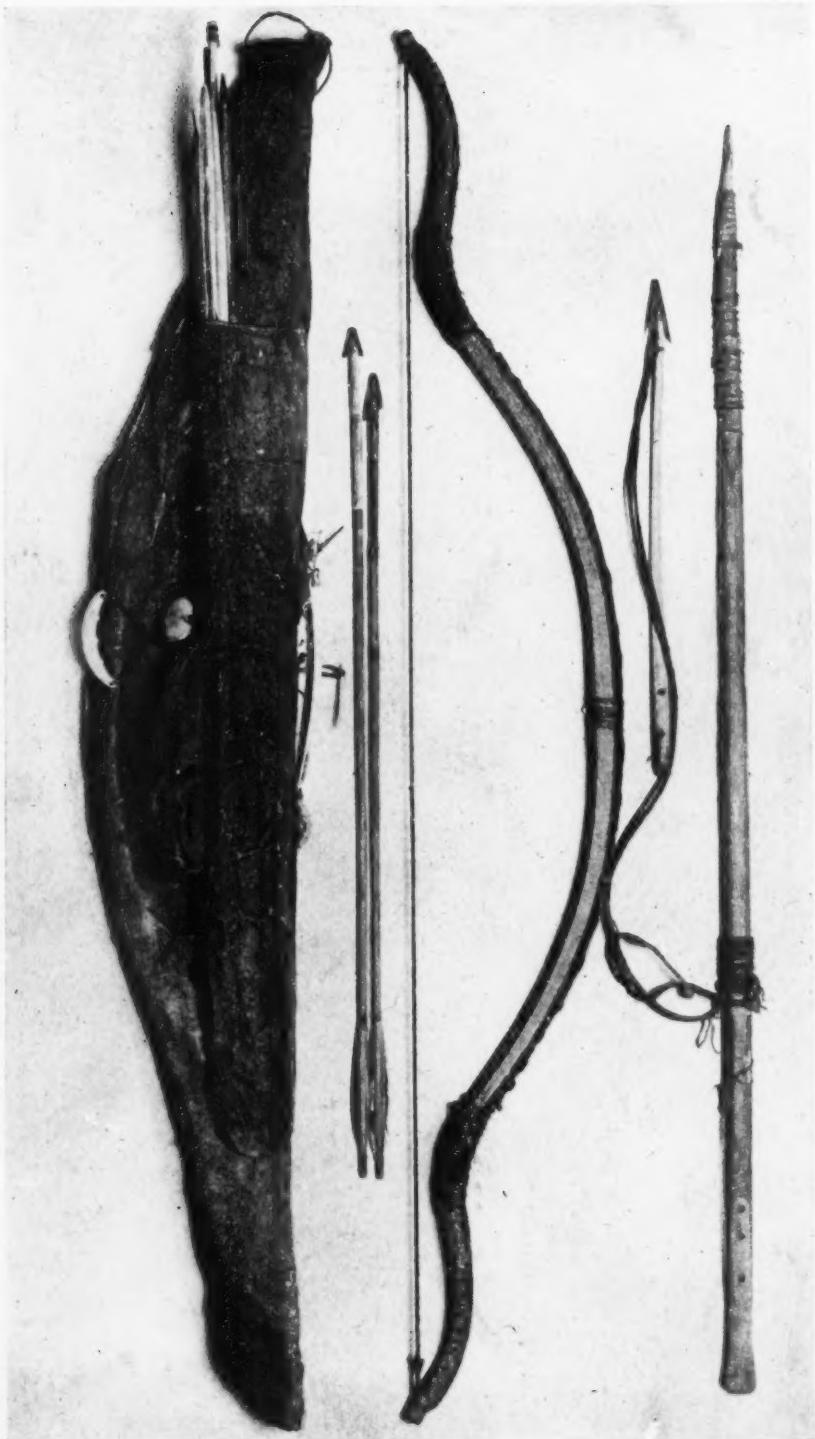
MARY CYNTHIA DICKERSON, B.S., Curator

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

RALPH W. TOWER, Ph.D., Curator
IDA RICHARDSON HOOD, A.B., Assistant Librarian

PUBLIC EDUCATION

ALBERT S. BICKMORE, Ph.D., LL.D., Curator Emeritus
GEORGE H. SHERWOOD, A.M., Curator
AGNES L. ROESLER, Assistant



THE HUNTING WEAPONS OF THE "NEW ESKIMO"

From the large and representative collection obtained by the Stefánsson-Anderson expedition among the Coronation Gulf Eskimo—those Eskimo who show mixtures of blond hair, blue eyes, and other European features